





March 18, 1964-tf.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864

Mr. J. D. Pollard will accept our thanks for favors. Person wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

President LINCOLN has approved the act extending for two years from date the time within which the States and Territories may accept the grants of lands donated for the establishment of colleges for the benefit of the agricultural and mechanical arts. Western Virginia is now included within the limits of this law.

The Savannah (Georgia) Republican, of April 14, states, with demotic satisfaction, that the Federal soldiers in prison at Andersonville, in that State, are dying at the rate of twenty to twenty-five per day.

Col. CHAS. D. PENNEBAKER, has accepted the appointment of Kentucky Claim Agent at Washington City, tendered to him some weeks since by Gov. BRAMLETTE.

Col. PENNEBAKER will make a most excellent Agent. He has been a most gallant officer in the field, and has done his State and the Union good service; and as Agent, the soldiers of Kentucky will have a true and faithful friend.

A telegram from Washington states that the Louisville Board of Trade has memorialized Congress to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, that it may be available through the summer, either by direct appropriation, or by a company, to be reimbursed by tolls, and the rent of the water power developed by the improvement. It represents that such measures should be well matured, and receive the sanction of the six States directly interested in such improvement.

On the 16th April, a large mass meeting was held in front of the Court House, in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which resolutions were offered by Rev. Wm. G. BROWNLOW favoring emancipation, recommending a convention, and requesting Gov. Andy JOHNSON to call the same at the earliest practicable period, and endorsing the Administration and war policy of President Lincoln, which was unanimously carried. Gov. JOHNSON made a powerful and telling speech, rebuking in severe terms the copperheads of the late convention.

The rebels in the West and Southwest appear to be rapidly degenerating into mere incendiaries and cut-throats. Measures of the utmost vigor on the part of our authorities are clearly demanded. We rejoice at the indication that such measures will be promptly adopted.—*Louisville Journal.*

While we fully coincide with the Journal in each declaration made in the above paragraph, yet it is rather inconsistent in the Journal designating the rebel soldiers "incendiaries and cut-throats," and is still doing everything it can to get the Union party to affiliate and sink its organization in one that is composed of the friends and aiders and abettors of the pseudo-Government which employs these cut-throats and incendiaries. The Chicago Convention movement is doing more to aid these incendiaries and cut-throats than the addition of two hundred thousand men to their army.

**Now's the Day, and now's the Hour!**  
It is stated that the draft will not be postponed; and that measures will be immediately taken to enforce it. Now, let those in Kentucky who are opposed to drafting negroes hasten up to the rendezvous and enlist. No time to waste. And remember that each voting precinct has its own quota to fill. No shirking will be allowed. The counties and precincts where rebels and rebel sympathizers do most abound, will have the most to raise by draft or enlistment. Walk up—walk up, and enlist, or your negro will possibly be drafted. Come, you who are so horribly opposed to negro drafting, that you are ready and willing to shoulder your muskets to prevent such a stigma upon the State, walk up and enlist, and shoulder your musket for the preservation of the Government.—By doing so, you can easily prevent the draft of either white men or negroes. Be quick, though! "Now's the day, and now's the hour!"

**We Must Fight it Out.**  
A late number of the Richmond Equivocal contains the following:  
"This Confederacy, or the Yankee nation, one or the other, goes down—goes down to perdition. We all know by this time the fate in store for us if we succumb. As surely as we completely ruin their armies—and without that there is no peace nor truce at all—so surely shall we make them pay our war debt, though we wring it out of their hearts!"

This sentiment is—as the Nashville Union observes—that of leaders of the rebels generally; and there is not a man of common sense anywhere, who has not long since been aware of it. The military power of the rebellion must be broken, before peace can be restored. The talk of peace in the North, means submission to the dictates of the rebels; it means not only separation, but an acknowledgment of the principle of secession, which would be an end to peace and harmony on this continent; and also an acknowledgment of the superiority of the rebels over the loyal people. This the masses will not submit to; it would be a dastardly act, if they were to do so; they are too spirited, and too patriotic to permit such humiliation. No wonder the copperheads have received a terrible rebuke at the late election.

**The Union State Convention.**  
The undersigned, loyal members of the Union Democratic party, fully endorse the call for the Unconditional Union men to meet in Louisville, the 25th May next; and we earnestly exhort our Union brothers to stand by the Old Flag, and to not allow party schemes to seduce them from the support of the Government, until this cursed rebellion is put down. Yes, we beseech you, to never consent to be transferred to the support of any party, or set of men, who are not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the last armed traitor lays down his arms. Be not deceived by these false party leaders. Stand firm and united, and beat back this white-rag peace party that would now throw a fire brand into your camp to destroy you!

H. G. Banta, Franklin county,  
W. H. Pinckney, Franklin county,  
J. T. Butler, Franklin county,  
Capt. Sanford Goins, Franklin county,  
G. W. Gayle, Franklin county,  
John Whitehead, Franklin county,  
Jesse Whitehouse, late of Jacob's cavalry,  
Jas. E. Dryden, late of Jacob's cavalry,  
James Walton, Franklin county,  
J. C. Hendricks, Franklin county,  
L. F. Vandenberg, Franklin county.

Gov. BRADFORD has published a proclamation announcing the result of the late election in Maryland on the question of calling a State Constitutional Convention. The Governor states that the whole vote cast, was 51,314, of which 31,593 were for, and 19,721 against a convention. He, therefore, as required by Act of Assembly, proclaims that the convention authorized by the act, will be convened in the city of Annapolis on Wednesday, 27th April, when the delegates legally elected thereto, will assemble and enter on the discharge of their duties.

In ten Western States, it appears there are in circulation among the people, as money, over one hundred millions of dollars—the issues of fifteen hundred different banking institutions. The number of counterfeit on these bank bills are innumerable; and, besides losses in that way, there is a heavy loss by discount; for none of these bills are passable out side of the county in which the respective banks are located, without discount. If all this wild cat currency were supplanted by "green backs," the gain to the people will be very great.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—There are telegrams from New Bern, to the 14th April. According to the Raleigh Progress, the people of Western North Carolina have recently hung several Confederate officers and soldiers for attempting to enforce the conscription. The Raleigh North Carolina Confederate says the election in that State depends on the success of the rebel armies. If defeated, Holden will be elected by a large majority. Frequent arrivals of steamers at Wilmington with valuable cargoes for the Confederates are announced. The railroads in North Carolina are busy transporting rebel troops and supplies.

Congress, or at least the House, appears determined to get to work in earnest. On the 18th April Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution that after the 18th, until otherwise ordered, excepting Saturday, the House will take a recess at 4:30 o'clock P. M., and meet again at 7 o'clock for the transaction of business, during the day session the House to consider the Internal Revenue bill, and in the evening session such bills as the House may entertain. Agreed to—yeas 88, nays 22.

**Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, for President Lincoln.**  
Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore was elected Vice President of the Central Lincoln Association of Maryland, which he felt compelled to decline, for the reason that he had long since retired from active participation in the management of public affairs. In his letter of declination he expresses himself as follows in reference to President LINCOLN:

Without any special knowledge of the object of your Association, I may venture to say that I am in full accord with its members, in the expression of my entire confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, and in his earnest desire as well as ability to crush this wicked rebellion and restore the Union.  
With this conviction, I am ready to support his election for a second term. I think it, indeed, a great national necessity that in this critical period of the war we should avoid a change of the Chief Executive Magistrate, as a measure fraught with imminent peril to the safety of the nation. We require, above all things, now a consistent policy, an energetic and honest chief, and a united people. As far as these are attainable, we may have them in Mr. Lincoln.—We can not possibly have them in any one else. Let us, therefore, act in accordance with this necessity, and postpone all preferences and all projects of political reform until a peace is won—so, unfortunately, it only can be won—by vigorous war, shall bring us the leisure and the opportunity to discuss and decide them.

**IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO LEGAL TENDER NOTES.**—In the District Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, Judge Hare delivered the opinion of the majority of the court in a case involving the question of a tender of United States notes in payment of a ground rent, the covenant of the deed being "lawful silver money of the United States, each dollar weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains." When the half-yearly ground rent became due, the payment was tendered in United States notes. This was refused, and suit was brought against the party. The defendant replied that the deed required silver dollars. The defendants to this filed a special demurrer, setting up that the notes tendered were lawful money of the United States, and a legal tender in payment of all debts. The court decided this to be a good payment, and therefore entered judgment for the defendant. Judge Stroud concurred in the views of Judge Hare, and a dissenting opinion was given by Judge Sharswood.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat gives the following detail of the disgusting toadyism by some Federal officers to the rebels who ordered the massacre at Fort Pillow:

Two or three Federal band-box officers on board the Platte Valley, one of them with his young bride, made themselves conspicuous in fawning around rebel officers. They brought General Chalmers and several subordinate cut-throat looking officers on board the Platte Valley, drank with them, introduced them to their wives, and invited them to dinner. They made room for them at the ladies' table, and they sat down to dinner, but it happened either by accident or from a just idea of the fitness of things, on the part of our high spirited Captain, that at that moment the signal bell for moving was heard, and the rebel officers, leaving their soup untouched, skedaddled. General Chalmers, soliloquizing as he hurried past your correspondent, that he had learned to run as well as fight. In the conversation preceding the dinner, General Chalmers said he did not countenance or encourage his soldiers in killing captive negro soldiers, but it was right and justifiable. A Federal officer who will so disgrace himself and his country, ought to be dismissed the service.

**Letter from Senator Goodloe.**  
In the Lexington Unionist, we find the subjoined letter from our State Senator, J. KEMP GOODLOE, Esq.:

VERSAILLES, April 9th, 1864.  
George Wythe Lewis, Esq., Editor National Unionist.  
DEAR SIR: I received the first No. of "The National Unionist," yesterday. I took peculiar pleasure in reading it, because of the truly patriotic and just spirit that seemed to pervade its principal articles. It will indeed be a "joy" to every loyal heart, to be permitted to have a public journal that can and does refer to and discuss our National interests in a broad, patriotic and comprehensible spirit. I have been thoroughly disgusted with that Unionism which looks with a jaundiced eye upon all the efforts, that those entrusted with the execution of the laws, and the preservation of the Government, are making to discharge their duties, and unjustly, unpatriotically and indiscriminately denounce, abuse and pervert their motives. I trust sincerely that your loyal sheet may receive that encouragement, its noble advocacy of a just and righteous cause deserves. It is also a pleasant reflection to me to know that you and I, who have always advocated the same general policy, and fought shoulder to shoulder through many a hard and hot contest, should still be striving together, in the noblest cause that ever aroused men to action and effort.

Please send to myself and Berrywick Craig your semi-weekly.  
With hope and courage for the future of our Union, I am truly your friend,  
JNO. K. GOODLOE

**Proclamation of the Governor of Arkansas.**

The following proclamation of the Governor of Arkansas is one of the most patriotic papers we have read for a long time. It speaks for and explains itself—  
"To the People of the Counties of Arkansas for which no election have been held:  
"Citizens of Arkansas: I address you because you have been so far deprived of the privilege of aiding in the restoration of civil government, in the State by the occupation of your section of the State by the rebel army. In January last, a convention of delegates, elected by a portion of the people, met at Little Rock, remodelled the constitution of the State, and appointed me for Governor. The new constitution differs from the old one in this—that it abolishes slavery in Arkansas forever. The members of the convention were sober, earnest men, on whom events had made a deep impression. They were tired of war, and the desolation that war produces; they remembered the security and happiness that they enjoyed when law and order prevailed, and the flag of the tree was the only emblem of their nationality. They remembered, too, when in an evil hour, a combination of insane politicians, forced their State into rebellion against their own government. Not one of them had ever been deprived of a right. On the contrary, they had always been protected in their special and exclusive right to hold slaves. Yet, in their insane madness, they rejected that protection, and sought to overturn the government that protected them in the possession of their slaves."  
"The results of the rebellion they now see—you all see and feel—the slaves free—the masters fugitives or prisoners, or the recipients of the pardon of the Government against which they rebelled, and tried, in vain to destroy—all the families in the land mourning—property pillaged and destroyed—poverty and desolation everywhere—happiness changed to misery—joy, to mourning and woe. They say no way to escape the evils under which we were all suffering, but to return to the government of our ancestors, and remove the cause of our trouble. The constitution was referred to the people on the 14th of March, and ratified by a very large vote; and is now the supreme law of the State. State and county officers have been elected. You have been deprived of the right by the presence of rebel forces in your counties."  
"The convention provided, by an ordinance, that in such cases an election may be held on any other day thereafter that the people may agree, upon for county officers. I therefore recommend to you, that as soon as you can hold, an election with safety to yourselves, that you appoint a day in your respective counties, and that you elect representatives to the legislature, and all your county officers, and take on yourselves all the rights and duties of freemen, and give your aid and influence to the restoration of the State to her position in the Union, and to peace and former security. We have all erred—we have all gone astray. FATHER forgive us, as we forgive those that have sinned against us. Let this spirit prevail, and happiness will soon be ours—peace and security will soon spread over the land, and we will again be honored citizens of the United States of America."

"This is nobility enough—this is honor enough—to be called a citizen of the United States, whose flag commands the admiration and respect of the world; and whose government has never failed to avenge or right the wrongs done to its humblest citizen."  
"Spurn, then, the tyranny and oppression of the leaders of this wicked rebellion, and return to the home of your ancestors and your own by inheritance and atone for the past by securing to your posterity freedom, security and happiness hereafter."  
ISAAC MURPHY,  
Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

The Beaufort, South Carolina, New South, says it learns by parties just arrived from Jacksonville, Florida, that a dead negro was discovered in the St. John's on April 6, some six miles above Jacksonville, anchored to a torpedo. At the time our informant left no attempt had been made to remove the body or the torpedo. It is somewhat singular that the rebels should bait their infernal machines with contrabands, but such seems to be the fact.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.  
**Union State Convention.**

We, the undersigned, State Central Committee who were appointed by the Kentucky delegation to the Border State Emancipation Convention, held at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 22nd and 23rd of February last, after mature thought and deliberation, and in deference to the opinions of many of the Unconditional Union men of Kentucky, have thought it best, for the harmony and unity of action among all true Union men in the State, to postpone the Convention which was called to meet at Louisville, Ky., on the 9th of May next, until the 25th of said month; and we call upon all Emancipationists in the State to co-operate with all Unconditional Unionists in sending delegates to said Convention. We will act with no party who is not in favor of sending delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June next.

C. A. PRESTON, Chairman.  
JOHN TOMPKINS, H. CUMMINGS,  
THOS. C. CALVERT, C. F. BEYLAND,  
GEO. D. BLAKEY, JAMES SYND,  
L. N. DEMBITZ, P. S. LAYTON.  
April 18th, 1864.

A Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta (Georgia) Appeal says that a resident of Richmond advertises his furniture for sale because his rent was raised from six hundred dollars to five thousand.

**MARRIED.**  
April 12, 1864, by Rev. D. F. Dempsy, Gen. JAS. M. SHACKLEFORD and Miss HENRIETTA ROSS; all of Madisonville, Kentucky.

On the 14th inst., in Bardonia, Ky., at the residence of her father, by Rev. Charles Trayons, Mr. RICHARD T. DOWNING, of Lexington, Ky., to Miss MARIE M. RUSSELL.

**LOUISVILLE MARKET.**

April 18, 1864.  
Gold is rapidly advancing. We quote money as follows:  
Buying. Selling.  
Gold..... 68 50 70  
Silver..... 60 00 64 50  
Demand notes..... 67 00 68 00  
APRLES.—Scarce and in good demand. Sales at \$4 50 50 per barrel.  
POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$2 50.  
BUTTER and EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 40 1/2 1/2. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20 1/2 22 1/2 dozen.  
FLOUR.—Prices dull with a downward tendency. We quote superfine selling at \$6 50 65, extra \$6 75 70, family at \$7 50 75. Sales of 100 bbls No. 1, family at \$7 50.  
GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 25 1 30 for red, and \$1 20 1 25 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 95 1/2 1 05 for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 85 1/2 90, barley \$1 25 1 35, and rye \$1 10 1 20.  
GROCERIES.—Coffee unsettled at 40c. Sugar unchanged; N. Orleans 18s to 20s, Cuba 15 1/2 16 1/2, refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 25 1/2 26; New Orleans molasses \$1. Sirups \$1 20 1 40. Pepper 45c; spice from 38c to 40c. Rice 11 1/2 11 1/2. Tea, Gunpowder \$1 40 1 50, Oolong 80 1/2 85.  
POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$2 50 3 00.  
HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$2 per 7 3/4 ton.  
SEEDS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:  
Clover..... 1 bushel (60 lbs.) at \$9 75 10 00  
Timothy..... " " " " " " 3 50 3 75  
Bluegrass, s't'd " " " " " " 1 25 1 35  
Bluegrass, c'd " " " " " " 1 25 1 35  
Bluegrass extra " " " " " " 3 00  
Red-top " " " " " " 1 50  
Millet..... " " " " " " 2 50  
Buckwheat..... " " " " " " 1 50 1 75  
Peas (May)..... " " " " " " 60 1/2 65  
Beans..... " " " " " " 2 50 3 00  
Chinese sug. ca. " " " " " " 38 1/2 40  
Hungarian grass " " " " " " 48 1/2 50  
Flax..... " " " " " " 50 1/2 55  
Orchard grass..... " " " " " " 1 25 1 50  
Oatmeal..... " " " " " " 8 00  
Hemp..... " " " " " " 44 1/2 48  
Tobacco.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 11th amounted to ..... hogshead, at prices ranging from \$4 95 to \$33 00 per 100 pounds.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY COUNTY JAIL, at Falmouth, Ky., on the 9th of April, 1864, a negro man, as a runaway slave, calling himself BEN. He is about 29 years of age, 6 feet high, weighs about 180 pounds, black complexion, one front tooth out, and wears whiskers. He is supposed to belong to James Mobley, living in Montgomery county, about 4 miles from Mt. Sterling.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
F. P. CRAIG, J. P. C.  
April 18, 1864—lmw—1634.

**SPEER & STEPHENS,**  
158 MAIN STREET,  
CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN  
PRINTING,  
MANILLA,  
COLORED, AND  
WRAPPING PAPERS,  
OF ALL SIZES AND WEIGHT.  
April 6, 1864—tw2m—304.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of Gillespie & Heffner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Nelson Heffner is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.  
R. GILLESPIE,  
N. HEFFNER.  
Feb. 24, 1864—lm.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of William French deceased, or having claims against it, will please call forthwith upon the undersigned.  
B. T. QUINN,  
J. W. FRENCH.  
March 4, 1864—lm\*.

# THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS.—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00  
Weekly, per year..... 2 00  
The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves?

Address,  
A. G. HODGES,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.  
December 25, 1863—tf.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.  
On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, if after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.  
The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 500 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.  
JOHN BULL.  
"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."  
A. HENRY THURSTON,  
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBER,"  
NASHVILLE, TENN., July 24, 1863.  
"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."  
"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."  
By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans,  
WM. M. MILES,  
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

**Special Permit.**  
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,  
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.  
Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,  
Per WILL S. HALL,  
Surveyor of Customs.

**A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.**  
"VICKSBURG, MISS., Aug. 9, 1863.  
"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."  
H. W. FOGLE,  
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."  
January 1, 1864—6m.

**NOTICE.**  
COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Ky., on the 25th day of February, 1864, ANNA, a runaway slave, aged 18 years, 5 feet high, copper color; the property, as she says, of Price Cooper.

HENRY L. MINTER, J. M. C.  
Benton, Ky., March 16, 1864—lm.

**NOTICE.**  
FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT:  
John M. Harlan, guardian, &c.,  
vs.  
Mary P. Graham, &c.,  
The creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly proven to the undersigned, at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at which time the examination will close by order of the Court.  
L. HORD, Commissioner.  
April 13, 1864—507—td.

**LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.**  
JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction.  
S. C. BULL, Bookseller.  
January 28, 1864.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
\$500 REWARD.  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor.  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
Feb. 12, 1864—wtw3m.

# NOTICE.

Margaret Herensmith's, adm'r., Plff.,  
vs.  
Chas. C. Herensmith, et al, def'ts.,  
AND  
J. L. Herensmith, adm'r., Plff.,  
vs.  
J. L. Herensmith's heirs &c., def'ts.,

Petition in Equity.  
P  
The above causes have been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estates of Margt. C. Herensmith and J. L. Herensmith deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the first day of June next for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.  
GEO. W. GWIN, Commissioner.  
Frankfort, April 15, 1864—lm—305.

# NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Pendleton county, at Falmouth, Ky., on the 26th day of March, 1864, a negro man, as a runaway slave, who calls himself HENRY; aged about 30 years, height 5 feet 8 inches, copper skin, stoutly made, and weighs about 150 pounds; he has a name is Henry, and claims first one and then another as his master—all residents of different places. The owner (whoever he be) of said slave is hereby notified to apply for, prove his property, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away, in conformity to the laws of the State of Kentucky, otherwise he will be dealt with according to the same.  
F. P. CRAIG, J. P. C.  
April 8, 1864—wlm—305.

# TEN DOLLARS.

Will be paid for information that will convict the person that props open the GATES and throw down the FENCES on my premises.  
Franklin co., April 4, 1864—lm.

# Warning to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of Kentucky river, in Franklin county, and near Frankfort, known as the T. S. Page homestead, or "Rough and Ready" farm; and the Grapery adjoining the same, lately owned by Page and Volger. Those offending will have the law enforced against them.  
JOHN WALCOTT,  
GEORGE E. WALCOTT,  
Franklin county, March 22, 1864—wtwlm.

# Warning to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of main Elkhorn, in Franklin county.—Those offending will have the law enforced against them.  
F. T. HAYDOX,  
J. J. LONG,  
JOSEPH LONG,  
Guardian for D. N. Long.  
Franklin co., March 14, 1864—wtwlm.

# NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY,  
PADUCAH, KY., March 29, 1864.  
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky will take place at their Banking house in Paducah, on MONDAY, the 23d day of May, 1864, at which an election will be held for five Directors for the parent Bank, and five for each of its Branches, to serve during the next twelve months.  
JAMES DALLAM, Cashier.  
April 6, 1864—twtd 304. (Ch. Bk.)

# Turnpike Notice.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, for Scott county, of the Frankfort and Georgetown Turnpike Company, will be held at the Farmers' Bank, Georgetown, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of APRIL, 1864.  
F. C. McCALLA, Sec'y.  
March 28, 1864—td.

# Stray Notice.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, SCOT:  
TAKEN up as a stray, by James M. West, two miles north of Frankfort, ONE SORE REEL MARE, about twelve years old, and about fifteen and a half hands high, forehead roan and roan spot on left shoulder, a small scar on left leg near the stifle joint, no other marks perceptible. Valued at forty dollars, by the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, this 15th day of February, 1864.  
JOHN J. QUINN, J. P. F. C.  
March 18, 1864—4tw\*.

# NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,  
MARCH 31, 1864.  
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY will be held at their Banking house in Frankfort, On Monday, the Second day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Seven Directors of the Principal Bank, and the like number for each of the Branches are to be chosen, to serve the ensuing year. By order of the Board,  
J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.  
March 31, 1864—td.

# NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., MARCH 31, 1864.  
WAS COMMITTED to me, as Jailer of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky., 2 feet 9 or 10 inches high, mulatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in buttoned jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said boy.  
A. H. HEROD,  
Jailer Kenton county, Ky.  
April 4, 1864—wlm.

# Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.  
Francis Brewer's adm'r., Plff.,  
vs.  
Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., Def'ts.,  
In Equity.  
By an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debt against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased—to report the assets which have come to, and may yet be in, the hands of the administrator—take proof of, and report, the value of the slaves; and hear proof and report upon such matters connected with said estate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action.  
Parties interested: will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before me at my office in Frankfort, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.  
G. W. GWIN,  
Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.  
[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]  
March 25, 1864—td.

# Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.  
J. Harlan's adm'r., Plff.,  
vs.  
J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def'ts.,  
In Equity.  
THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned:  
1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit the debts against said estate.<



## MISCELLANY.

### Together.

Sweet hand that held in mine,  
Seems the one thing I cannot live without,  
The soul's one anchorage in this storm and doubt,  
Take thee the sign,

Of sweeter days in store  
For life, and more than life, when life is done,  
And thy soft pressure leads me gently on  
To Heaven's own Evermore.

I have not much to say,  
Nor any words that fit such fond request:  
Let my blood speak to thine, and bear the rest  
Some silent heartward way.

Thrice blest the faithful hand  
Which saves e'en while it blesses: hold me fast  
Let me not go beneath the floods at last,  
So near the better land.

Sweet hand that, thus in mine,  
Seems the one thing I cannot live without,  
My heart's one anchor in life's storm and doubt,  
Take this, and make me thine.

### Weariness of Life.

A SKETCH FROM THE GERMAN.

Midnight was past, and the lights of the vessel lying in the stream were beginning to be extinguished, when two men hurried from different directions toward the shore. The elder of the two had already reached the stand, and was preparing to make a leap, but at that instant the younger seized him by the hand, exclaiming:

"Sir, I believe you want to drown yourself."

"You have guessed it. What is that to you?"

This was the answer, spoken in the most angry tone.

"Nothing, I know. I would simply request you to wait a couple of minutes, when, if you like, we will make a great journey together. Arm in arm, the best way of dying."

With these words the younger extended his hand to the elder, whose hand was not withheld. The former continued, in tone of seeming enthusiasm:

"So be it! Arm in arm! Truly I did not dream that a human heart beat with mine in this last hour. I will not seek to know who you are, an honest man or a villain—come, let us begin the journey together!"

The elder held the young man back, and fixing his dim, half-extinguished eyes searchingly upon the countenance of his companion, exclaimed:

"Hold, you seem to be too young to end your life by suicide. A man of your years has still a brilliant, alluring future in his grasp."

"Brilliant!" answered the young man scornfully. "What have I to hope for in the midst of a world full of wickedness, falsehood, treachery, and unhappiness?—Come quick!"

"You are still young! You have had very sorrowful experiences to make life already thus insupportable to you?"

"I despise mankind."

"Without exception?"

"Without exception."

"Well, then, perhaps you have now found a man whom you will not necessarily despise. I have, believe me, during my whole life lived an honorable man."

"Really! That is highly interesting!—It's a pity I did not make your acquaintance earlier!"

"Leave me to die alone, young man.—Live on! Believe me, time alone heals all wounds, and there are men of honor, yet to be found."

"Now, if you take this view, why are you hurrying so fast to say 'Vale' to the world?"

"Oh, I am an old sickly man, unable to make a livelihood; a man who cannot, will no longer see his only child, his daughter, blighting her youth, and laboring day and night to support him. No, I would be an unfeeling father, I would be barbarous, if I lived on thus!"

"How, sir, have you a daughter who does this for you? asked the young man surprised."

"And with what endurance, with love, does she sacrifice herself for me! she works for me, she goes hungry for me, and has only the tenderest words of love—sweet smiles, for me always!"

"And you want to commit suicide? Are you mad?"

"Shall I murder my daughter? The life which she is now leading is her certain death," answered the old man in despair.

"Good sir, come go with me to the nearest inn that is still open, and let us drink a bottle of wine together. You will relate to your history, and if you like I will let you know mine. So much, however, will I say to you beforehand. Chase all thoughts of self-murder out of your head. I am rich, and, if things be as you say, from henceforth you and your daughter shall lead a pleasant life."

The old man followed the younger without opposition. A few minutes later, over tall glasses, the older began:

"My history is soon told. I am a merchant's clerk, but always unlucky. As I had nothing for an inheritance, and the young girl I married was poor, I was never able to commence business on my own account, and remained on to an old age in dependent subordinate position. Finally I was discharged on account of my years, and then began to struggle for subsistence. My wife died in trouble, and now my poor child wearies to gain my support. I cannot bear to see her working herself to death for me—therefore it is better I go—now you know all!"

"Friend," exclaimed the young man, "you are the most unfortunate man I ever encountered in my life. It is insane to call that misfortune. Nobody is easier to help than you. To-morrow I will make my will; and you shall be no resistance—my heir. The coming night is my last—Before this, however, I must see your daughter, out of pure curiosity. I would for once see how one looked who really deserved the name of woman!"

"But, young man, what can it be that so early has made you unhappy? queried the elder, who was much moved."

"I believe it was the wealth which my father left me. I was the only son of the richest banker in this city. My father died five years since, leaving me more than was good for me. Since that time I have been deceived and betrayed by every one without exception, with whom I have had any connection. Some have pretended friendship for me—on account of my money. Others have pretended to love me on account of my money; and so it went on. I often mingle in the grab of a simple workman with the masses, and thus one day became acquainted with a charming being, a young girl, to whom my whole heart went out in love. I disclosed to her neither my name nor my position. I longed to be loved for myself alone and for a time it appeared as if I was going to be

happy—at last, at last! The young girl, and I whom she still regarded as a simple workman, met every afternoon in the marketplace, where we walked up and down together, passing many happy hours. One day my girl appeared with red eyes—she had been weeping—and told me we must part; confessing that her heart belonged to another. With these words she tore herself from me, and disappeared in the crowd. Her faithlessness decided my destiny. Vainly did I rush to pleasures, which so-called good society has to offer, but found my lost peace of soul never! I then determined to bring my joyless existence to a close."

"Unhappy young man," said the elder, wiping his eyes, from my heart I pity you. I must acknowledge that I was more fortunate than you: for I, at least, was, by two women—my wife and daughter—tenderly loved."

"Will you give me your address, good sir, that I may convince myself of the truth of your story? It is not exactly mistrust, but I must see to believe. To-morrow I will arrange my affairs as I have already told you. You will remain in this inn to night. Give me your word and honor that you will not leave this house until I come back, and that you will not in the meantime speak to any one of what has taken place between us."

"You have my word! Go to my dwelling, to my daughter, and you will find that I have told you the simple truth. My name is Wilhelm S.—Here is my address."

With these words he handed the young man a paper giving the locality of his dwelling. It lay in a suburb inhabited by the poorer classes, at some distance from the city proper.

"And my name is Carl—," said the young man. "Take this bank note; it may serve until my return."

Carl rang for the waiter, had the proprietor called, commended the old man to his care in suitable terms, and left the house.

Hardly had the morning broke when Carl found himself on the way to the suburb where lived the daughter of the old man with whom he had become acquainted under such peculiar circumstances. It was not without trouble that he found the house. It was a poor place. The young man knocked, opened the door, and involuntarily stepped back.

"What did he see?"

The young girl, whose inconstancy had made his life unbearable, stood before him. She had grown pale—very pale; but he knew her at the first glance. It was Bertha, whom he once hoped to call his own.

At his appearance the young girl sprang toward him, overcame with joy, holding out her little hand. The young man waved her back, exclaiming:

"You did not expect to see me?"

The young girl sank into a seat and covered her pale, beautiful countenance with her hands.

"Are you Wilhelm S.—'s daughter?" asked the young man, coldly, after a pause.

"I am," answered the young maid, timidly.

"And who and where is that other to whom you told me at parting, your life belonged?"

"The other is my father, answered the young girl, looking up to the young man with a glance that spoke the tenderest love."

With lightning quickness the truth dawned upon him, the scales fell from his eyes—suddenly all was clear.

Speechless he rushed to Bertha, took her in his arms, and pressed her to his breast.

"Come to your father!" he faltered to the young girl.

"My father! Oh, I forgot, where is he? He has been out all night. I have watched for him in tears the long night through."

Your father is saved. He is with me, was Carl's answer, as he hurried the young girl out, and through the street to the arms of her—of his father.

A fortnight later, in the midst of the greatest splendor, the marriage of the rich young banker, Carl T., to Bertha S., took place.

A SWEET WIFE.—Mrs. Y., who resides in our senatorial district, had a neighbor, who was represented to be quarrelsome in his family, making his home anything but a pleasant abode. She, however, having heard that his wife was a good deal of a vixen, thought that the wife might be blamed for the unpleasant state of affairs in the house. So, full of charity and the doctrines of the law of kindness, Mrs. Y. visited her neighbor's house, with the benevolent intention of reconciling the difference existing there, and addressed the better half something in this style:

"Now you know," said she, "how much pleasanter it would be if you and your husband would live together without quarreling; both you and your children would be happier; and instead of being a reproach to the neighborhood you might become honored members of society."

"And it may be," she continued, "you are not altogether blameless in the matter. Suppose that you see what the law of kindness practiced toward your husband will do in effecting a reconciliation. It certainly can do no harm, and you may succeed in touching the tender chords of his heart, and he may renew his old affection."

"Try," she urged, "and if you do not succeed you will at least heap coals of fire on his head," and so on.

All this was listened to, when the reply was made—

"I don't know about your coals of fire, I've tried boiling hot water, and it didn't do a bit of good!"

A young man and his sweetheart stopped at a country tavern. Their awkward appearance excited the attention of the family, who commenced a conversation with the female by inquiring how far she had traveled that day? "Traveled!" exclaimed the stranger indignantly, "we didn't travel, we rid!"

An expatriated Illinois copperhead who has been neglected in the matter of manners and education, writes from Kingsville, Canada, to his friends at home, a long and profane epistle, in which the following sentence occurs: "I expect to live here till Jeff Davis and our confederacy, whip old Abe and his army."

A little drummer-boy named Orion P. Howe, of the Fifty-fifth Illinois regiment, who was wounded at Vicksburg while carrying ammunition, has been "adopted" by the Board of Trade of Chicago, and Mr. Lincoln, recognizing his merits and bravery, has given him a vacancy in the Naval School at Newport.

A Massachusetts Judge, on circuit, as he rode to the door of an inn, saw the landlady's daughter jump over the fence. "Do that again, Sallie, and I'll marry you!" The girl again leaped the fence. The Judge was as good as his word, and a year from that day married the light-heeled Sallie.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—The following hint to farmers we find in an exchange, and consider it so far worthy of attention by our farmers as to give it a place:

"There are three things easily raised and harvested, for which the farmers may depend upon it there will be an enormous demand and high prices paid during the war. We refer to potatoes, beans, and onions. The farmers could not do a better thing for themselves and their country than to plant these vegetables very extensively. If it appears, as the spring advances, that the wheat crop is likely to be short, and that fruit will be scarce, onions, potatoes, and beans must fill the vacuum."

CLOVER HAY.—The following was written by R. McClure, veterinary surgeon, for the Cultivator, Philadelphia. He says a disease is now prevailing among horses in Philadelphia, and that they will not eat timothy hay, but would eat clover hay, if they could get it, but that it can scarcely be found in the city. He says:

Why is this the case? Simply because there is prejudice existing among all classes of horsemen, and from them communicated to the owners of horses, against feeding this kind of hay. First, because it is said that clover hay produces heaves, and secondly, because it is said that it is not respectable to be seen feeding with clover hay, it looks parsimonious. These opinions concerning this article are so widely and firmly fixed in the mind of almost every groom and stableman, as well as horse owners in Philadelphia, that I believe it has been the cause why most farmers are not giving clover cultivation to the extent that it ought to be, or as its superiority as an article of provender demands. Let us now examine in brief, the objections that are laid against it. It is said it will produce heaves in horses. The idea is as false as it is preposterous. If broken wind is produced by an article of food, it certainly is not from food but from the quantity given. In like manner heaves must be caused by too great quantity of water, oats, corn, or any kind of hay whatever, given at an improper time, as when the animal has a journey to perform. In a word, it is the person's fault in giving too much food at an improper time, and not the character of the food that thus produces heaves in the horse. The man, who, when feeding a horse, would fill its manger with oats and corn, would not be considered a very fit man to feed and care for horses, neither is that man who would fill a rack full of clover hay; as the animal will not stop eating until it has hurt itself, or has eaten every blade of clover before it; as every horse is fond of it, and as before stated, sick horses will eat it when they will not eat anything else. Without another word the argument is complete.

For argument's sake, let us see what there is in the other objection to clover hay. It is said of meanness. Does this opinion arise from the idea that the cleanly cow eats and feeds upon it in all our large cities? How much more inferior is she to the horse, and which adds most to our domestic happiness as well as health? Is it mean to purchase for horse feed, hay which is superior to any other, and sold forty cents to half a dollar a ton less than the best kinds reported in the market? Or is it a mark of generosity in the department or character of any man, to feed his horses upon that which the animals do not seem to relish, trample a large portion of it under their feet, to be carried thence to the dung hill, when another article the superior to it, in point of nutriment, and costing from forty to fifty per cent less may be obtained?

The whole may be summed up in a few words as follows:

Good clover hay contains forty-five per cent more fattening matter than timothy hay, and about forty per cent, more than the English ryegrass-hay; about ten per cent, less than dried lupins or vetches, which are extensively used in Europe for the feeding of both horses and cattle, and which are second only to the Trifolium hybridum, or Alsike clover, so named from a district in Sweden called Alsike. Alsike clover contains the properties of both the red and white clover, and was first introduced into Great Britain about 1834 or 5. This variety of clover has for the last few years engaged the attention of agriculturists in Scotland and various parts of England to a great extent. Its reputation is now so firmly established that more of it has been grown the last year than ever before. It is said by many agriculturists that animals will leave any other grass or clover to feed on the Alsike, and they say further that the more it becomes known the greater will be its cultivation.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.

BENONI MACKLIN,  
GEO. B. MACKLIN,  
Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.

N. B. In order that business of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise) Promises will not be taken for Wheat and Corn.

B. & G. B. MACKLIN,  
Executors.

Jan. 12, 1864.

H. W. PITKIN. W. L. F. WIARD. S. W. POPE.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
SEEDS,  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,  
MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS,  
HYDRAULIC CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER,  
311 MAIN STREET,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

We have always in store a large stock of CLOVER.

TIMOTHY,  
BLUE GRASS,  
ORCHARD GRASS, AND  
OTHER KINDS OF SEEDS.

Our stock of IMPLEMENTS embraces nearly everything used by the planter. We have been engaged in the SEED BUSINESS in Louisville for ten years, and believe that we fully understand the wants of the public.

Our ANNUAL ALMANAC AND CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS will be forwarded promptly on application.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,  
AGENTS FOR W. M. G. GAINES is authorized Agent in Frankfort, and will keep a complete assortment of our Garden and Flower Seeds on hand. He will also take orders for all kinds of Implements wanted, at Louisville prices, with freight added.

January 11, 1864-3m.

SPLIT BOTTOM CHAIRS.  
I HAVE a large lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. Speed, at the Capital Hotel, J. W. SOUTH,  
Dec. 23, 1863-tf.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863-tf.

CAPITAL HOTEL,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,  
J. N. CRUTCHER.  
P. S.—Mr. Crutcher will have charge of the office, and give general attendance.  
Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1862-May 14-tf.

Auctioneer's Office,  
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10, 1864.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky for the non-payment of the taxes, interest, and costs due thereon, if not paid on or before the 10th day of May next, to-wit:

No. 50. John Rabus, part of 1,216½ acres, 405-9 acres in Logan county, Muddy river, surveyed in the name of John Rabus; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8 51.

No. 234. James McClurg, 1,950 acres, part of 3,000 acres in Caldwell county, on Tennessee river; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8 52.

No. 1,750. Walter Brooks' heirs, 295 acres, belonging to Ann Graef, part of 1,000 acres in Hickman county, now Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, surveyed and patented in the name of Walter Brooks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$2 06.

No. 1,907. Samuel Longstreth and J. Bailey, one-half of 18 acres in Monroe county, on Mills creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$30 3.

No. 1,970. Same, one-half of 275 acres, Monroe county, on ridge, between E. Fork and Massala creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$0 43.

No. 2,609. W. W. Dickerson, 600 acres in Livingston county, on Hurricane and Parquet creeks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8 40.

No. 2,776. Thomas Cropper, part of 3,000 acres, 322½ acres in Union county, on Ohio river, entered by John Cropper; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount of tax \$10 87.

No. 2,801. James and M. A. Spruile and Jas. Clark, 800 acres in Green county, now Russell, on Russell creek, surveyed in the name of W. Long, patented in the name of A. Humphreys; years tax due 1861-2-3; amount of tax \$6 40.

No. 2,942. Marcus E. Blakemore, 416½ acres in Union county, on Tradersway; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$14 58.

No. 2,961. G. W. Buster, 326 acres in Daviess county, on Panther creek, surveyed in the name of Chas. Chilton; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount of tax 95 cents.

No. 2,983. Thomas Russell, 500 acres on Poyges creek, patented in the name of John Scott, Jr.; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount of tax \$9.

No. 3,091. Edwin Leet, 180 acres in Hickman county, on Little Muddy creek, N. W. cor. S. 7, T. 1, R. 4, W. 4; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$3 50.

No. 3,121. James Steudevant, 1,333½ acres in Ballard county, pt. mil. entry, No. 7; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$9 33.

No. 3,122. Same, 1,333½ acres in Marshall county, pt. mil. entry, No. 484; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$4 67.

No. 3,123. Thomas Jewitt, pt. of 1,216½ acres, 811-9 acres in Logan county, on Muddy river; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$17 03.

No. 3,141. John A. Hicks, 200 acres in Owen county, surveyed in the name of W. C. Austin Morris; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1 40.

No. 3,146. Justis Morse, 50 acres in Marshall county; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$1 28.

No. 3,150. Wm. Edwards, 150 acres in Union county, on waters Cypress; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$4 72.

No. 3,165. W. C. Buck, (Nashville,) 800 acres in Hopkins county, on Deer creek, patented in the name of Hancock Taylor; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$5 00.

No. 3,129. James Gordon's heirs, 205 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in the name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax 31 cents.

No. 3,130. Same, 500 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in the name of Jas. Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax 75 cts.

No. 3,131. Same, 500 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in the name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,132. Same, 500 acres in Union county, on Highland creek, patented in the name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$2.

No. 3,134. Same, 450 acres in Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, patented in the name of Jas. Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$1 35.

No. 3,172. W. J. Anderson, part of 2,264 acres, 964 acres in Ballard county, on Mississippi river, entry No. 98, in name of J. E. Davis; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$13 50.

No. 3,256. Wm. M. Maxwell, 1,000 acres in Warren county, on Drakes creek; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$7.

No. 3,257. Same, 5,000 acres in Lawrence county, on Sandy river; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$8 75.

No. 3,258. Same, 100 acres in Pulaski county; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax 70 cts.

No. 3,163. W. W. Dickerson, 1,111½ acres in Fleming county, between Flemingsburg and the Iron Works; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$15 66.

No. 2,702. Geo. Clarke, 200 acres in Grden county, on Trammel's creek, surveyed in the name of Jo. Clarke, patented in the name of Geo. Clarke; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1 40.

No. 3,125. W. H. Briggs, 157 acres in Crittenden county, on Hurricane; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$4.

No. 3,231. Silas Stephens, by J. N. Barnhill, 100 acres in Hopkins and Union counties, on Tradersway; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2 90.

No. 3,233. Samuel H. Hall, 100 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in the name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2 80.

No. 3,234. Same, 100 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in the name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2 80.

No. 3,235. Same, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in the name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2 80.

No. 3,236. Same, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in the name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2 80.

NEW ENGLAND  
Fire & Marine Insurance Compy,  
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance  
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.  
Frankfort April 13, 1863-ly.

THE BEST  
IS  
THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE

THE TNA  
INSURANCE CO.  
HARTFORD CONN.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.